





## NEW YORK GOSSIP.

Gotham Would Like to Have the Next Republican Convention, AND WILL BE IN THE FIELD FOR IT

Schmittberger to be tried, convicted and sentenced—A Young Man Forced to Steal.

New York, January 6.—(Special.)—Mr. Walter T. Forbes, of Atlanta, called today for England, where he goes to establish a company for the decoration of the ramie plant. This prepares it for spinning and weaving, and the cloth from it is as fine and pretty as any other fabric.

**Desires a Convention.**  
New York is to be in the field for the next republican national convention in 1896. Henry C. Payne, a member of the republican national committee, said last night: "I am in favor of holding the next national convention in this city. If the people of this city want the convention, all they have to do is to ask for it and I believe they will get it. I think there would be little opposition to New York in the committee, and Madison Square garden is a splendid place in which to hold the convention. It would accommodate with more comfort the thousands of spectators than any other building of its kind in the country."

In speaking of presidential candidates, Mr. Payne said that ex-Speaker Reed and Major McKinley were the most prominent. New York is said to be a fair fighting ground for all candidates, whether this state put forward a man or not.

**The Most Important Witness.**  
Captain Schmittberger was the most important witness before the Lexow committee. In his evidence he went to the bottom and top of police corruption and laid bare the inside facts which the committee and their counsel had been striving for months to uncover. He proved that he had himself acted without conscience or scruple, and that he had violated the law as flagrantly as any of those against whom he testified, and his evidence was given with the certainty that, unless clemency should be extended to him on account of testifying, he would go to state prison. It is now said that the committee propose to place Schmittberger on trial, convict him and have sentence suspended. It would be a violation of all precedent in regard to state's evidence, and it would affect the value of Schmittberger's testimony if required against associates in guilt who have not earned immunity by serving the ends of justice. Any acquittal of this man by the senate committee should be kept, so far as the prosecution for crime is concerned. At the same time, neither Schmittberger nor any of the men confessed or otherwise proven guilty should be permitted to exercise police authority.

**Forced to Steal.**  
When William Cooper was called to the bar in the special sessions court in Jersey City yesterday, he was tried on two charges of larceny and one of receiving stolen goods. A clerical-looking young man stepped out of the prisoners' pen. A pair of spectacles added to the clerical appearance. The prisoner was tried first on the charge of receiving stolen goods. He pleaded guilty to the charge. He told the court that he had been a theological student, but was forced to abandon his studies because of poverty. He was well-to-do people in Chicago, met with a series of reverses which impoverished them. He obtained employment with them as a clerk, and was forced by actual necessity to steal the articles which had been entrusted to him for delivery. Ex-Judge Hoffman asked a tall, plea for clemency, and the Rev. E. A. Mowry, who has taken much interest in the prisoner, interceded for him. Cooper was remanded for sentence. He has been in jail since last June.

**Should Enlarge Its Scope.**  
The chamber of commerce committee on municipal reform yesterday made a strong report in favor of continuing the Lexow committee and enlarging its scope so that it may investigate all departments of city government. The committee says that all departments are under suspicion; that suspicion is doing harm to the city; that if any department is found to be corrupt it should be exposed and cleaned out; that if any is honestly conducted the fact should be made known in justice to the officers concerned. The proposal will be seconded by the common voice of the community. So will be the suggestion that the committee power be enlarged to include, etc., by punishing for contempt.

**Had a Right to Resist.**  
Ezra C. Roberts, the man who forcibly resisted the efforts of the city physicians of Pittsburgh to vaccinate him, and received a severe thrashing but no vaccination in consequence, was chatting about his experience in the Fifth Avenue hotel last night.

"I am a believer in vaccination," said Mr. Roberts, "and would not have resisted as I did if it had not been for one thing. I was employed a few years ago by a house that manufactured and sold vaccine virus. You probably call them ivory points. I traveled for the firm and in the course of a year visited every vaccine farm in the country. I became tolerably familiar with the business of inoculating heifers and preparing the 'points' with the virus. This was the way I learned that the vaccine virus was not pure, but was a mixture of vaccine virus and pus. Now, you see what I am getting at. I claim that no physician has a right to compel me to swallow a drug unless I want to do it, and if you or any man would refuse to obey unless we knew whether that drug was what it was represented to be, I know that I may be criticized for that assertion and it may be forced me to receive anything into my system against my will? No one will contend that a man can be compelled to drink a solution of morphine. Wouldn't it be a violation of his rights to inject into his arm?"

**Tammany Loses a Fat Office.**  
One of the most interesting changes which New York witnessed on Tuesday was the transfer of the office of Tammany to republican rule. The administration of this office has improved with recent years under the pressure of public opinion and reform. It was a fat office, demanded by outraged citizens. A number of years ago, however, the sheriff's office was little better than a den of brigands, and a legislative committee of inquiry at that period would probably have been fully as sensational as the Lexow police investigation. One instance of villainy, notorious at the time, was the arrest and robbery of a planter from Virginia who came to this city on business or pleasure with a large sum of money in his possession. The sheriff's brigands were informed of the man's presence in New York, and a scheme was concocted whereby a woman who had never seen the man in his life brought a suit against him and had him arrested for alleged breach of promise of marriage. Sheriff's deputies then took

charge of the man and robbed him of his funds, amounting to about \$7,000. The facts reached the public and an attempt was made to indict the plunderers, which Tammany had influence enough to defeat. The sheriff's office has undoubtedly changed for the better since the outrage alluded to was perpetrated.

**A Strange Case.**  
Mrs. Stella Fay, the prisoner in the Yorkville police court station, who was held on the charge of kidnapping her daughter Katie, after she had been committed to the institution of mercy, told a reporter last night why she is so anxious to retain possession of the child.

Clipping from an evening paper, headed "Mrs. Fay's Romance," which said that she was the daughter of a former union general who married a relative of Commodore Vanderbilt was shown to her.

She read the item carefully and then stamping her foot, she exclaimed: "I brand that article as a tissue of falsehood. Why, I'm a southern girl. I will not tell you my father's name. I do not wish to bring my antecedents into the matter."

"What about your child being heirless to a large fortune?"

"Well, that is substantially true."

"Under the law you are not entitled to the custody of your child without process of law. Don't you think better of revealing her whereabouts since your imprisonment?"

"No, no, indeed!" exclaimed Mrs. Fay, vehemently.

"I would not tell where Katie is, though I were to be cut into inch pieces. They can keep me in prison as long as they will, but I will reveal nothing."

Agent Frank Barkley, of the City Society, said the girl had been repeatedly committed, released on the mother's plea, only to be recommitted on the complaint of neighbors that the mother was an unfit custodian of the child. She had a different story to tell on each occasion. He had never heard the property theory advanced before.

He described the home of the Fays as being miserable and squalid in the extreme. The husband, he said, did not work. In the opinion of the lawyer, a nice legal point is involved in the case, namely: Can a mother be liable as a kidnaper of her own child? It looks more like contempt of court, they say.

**MET ON A CURVE.**  
Collision on the East Tennessee-Savannah Road.

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 6.—(Special.) A bad wreck, but fortunately devoid of serious fatalities, occurred at 12:30 o'clock p. m. yesterday on the Savannah road, between the passenger engine No. 34, which was due in this city at 1:25 o'clock, and just rounded a curve when, forty yards ahead, on the main track, Engineer Abner Laird discovered a freight going the opposite direction. He reversed, but when the engines rushed together head foremost the passenger was speeding at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour and the freight naturally suffered most.

The engineers and firemen of both trains jumped and were little injured, but Baggage Master Will C. Davis fell on his back and his head struck a rock and he is in a critical condition from internal hurts.

A day Miller, passenger agent on the Savannah road, said that the passenger engine and freight conductor Wiley were both badly bruised. Both engines were almost telescoped.

A wrecking crew was sent out from Chattanooga and the passengers came to the city last night. The drawers of the cars were driven into the cars, nearly all of which were smashed up considerably.

The colliding trains both belonged to the Georgia division, but their branch converges into the main line further east. The accident was due to a disobedience of orders by the freight conductor, as the passenger engine was ordered to pass the freight while the freight should have waited its passing on the side track at Tyners.

That no lives were lost is a miracle. Mr. Davis was taken to his home in Atlanta. At the time of the accident the freight had come to a standstill at the foot of a hill which the passenger engine had to climb. It is claimed, to the slowest of a flagman sent out to flag it down.

**KILLED WITH A SHOVEL.**  
Will Harp Murders Old Man Brown in Alabama.

Gadsden, Ala., January 6.—(Special.)—News reached here this afternoon that an aged man named Brown, residing on Canoe creek, Gadsden county, was brutally murdered by Will Harp, a young man, a tall, clerical-looking young man stepped out of the prisoners' pen. A pair of spectacles added to the clerical appearance. The prisoner was tried first on the charge of receiving stolen goods. He pleaded guilty to the charge. He told the court that he had been a theological student, but was forced to abandon his studies because of poverty. He was well-to-do people in Chicago, met with a series of reverses which impoverished them. He obtained employment with them as a clerk, and was forced by actual necessity to steal the articles which had been entrusted to him for delivery. Ex-Judge Hoffman asked a tall, plea for clemency, and the Rev. E. A. Mowry, who has taken much interest in the prisoner, interceded for him. Cooper was remanded for sentence. He has been in jail since last June.

It seems that Harp went to Brown's daughter, who is of a loose character. They had been in the same room and old man Brown had retired. A small child of the girl was crying and Brown asked her to quiet it.

Soon after the child had quit crying, Harp, who was sitting near the fire, picked up a shovel from a pile of plow parts, and in the presence of the daughter, deliberately murdered the old man. He struck him three times with the shovel and skipped out.

Brown died immediately. The woman witnessed the crime, but can give no reason why it was committed. The authorities are after Harp, but the scene of the crime is so remote and nothing can be heard from there. Both were white.

**IN THE GOLD BRICK CAMP.**  
Detectives Find Headquarters of the Swindlers.

Richmond, Va., January 6.—This morning Police Sergeant Tomlinson and Detectives Schiefel and Johnson went out to the gold brick swindle on Mr. Withers, of Gloucester. They found the boxes in which the swindlers were working, and a pile of peace, and disinterred two more bricks which were wrapped in oil cloth and buried under a lot of lumber. The boxes were addressed to J. Alton, Richmond, and were shipped from the Adams express branch office, New York, No. 11 West Twenty-third street.

The evidence against Parker seems complete. Tomlinson and his assistants have located the place at which Parker bought the cap he wore when arrested, and recovered his hat.

**PUT UP A GOOD FIGHT.**  
A Newspaper Man Floors a South Carolina Legislator.

Columbia, S. C., January 6.—(Special.)—J. Walter Atwell, member of the legislature from Lexington county, and W. J. Shelton, traveling representative of the Columbia Register, had a lively scrap here Friday.

Shelton floor Mitchell twice but was badly done up in the end, having a terrible scar on his face.

Shelton states that Mitchell's two brothers held him while Mitchell banged him over the head with an ax handle.

**J. B. White Buys a Store.**  
Columbia, S. C., January 6.—(Special.)—The lower Main street dry goods establishment of McCrory Bros., of this city, is said to have been purchased by J. B. White, Augusta's merchant prince. He will make a mammoth business of it similar to that in Augusta. He will take charge of it in dry goods circles in this city.

## BURROW STILL LIVES

Although Young Hinton Rice Was Sent to the Penitentiary, HE WAS CONVICTED OF DROWNING HIM

An Innocent Boy in Alabama's Convict Camp—Rice to Death.

General Alabama News.

Livingston, Ala., January 6.—(Special.)—A queer story has just come to light here. Last July several boys were in bathing in Bigbee river at Moscow. In this county, where it was claimed that one of the Hinton Rice, by force drowned William Burrow. Rice was indicted, convicted and sent to the coal mine. It now develops that Burrow is not dead, but was in Mobile alive and well last week. Burrow's uncle, Jettson Williams, a prominent citizen of this county, states that he saw his nephew in Mobile during last week and that the boy stated that the reason he left home was that he was ill-treated by a brother, with whom he lived. A pardon will be secured for young Rice without delay.

**The Don't Have Any Hard Time.**  
Huntsville, Ala., January 6.—(Special.)—The Tennessee valley beats the world. During the past fortnight there has been shipped to the northwest for sale more than half a million bushels of corn by rail from Guntersville and Bridgeport alone. While the whole state of Georgia and the balance of Alabama is figuring on sending a carload of corn as a gift to the northwest, the valley is a few hours' ride from the south, perhaps, and its fortunate condition is attributable to diversified agriculture and intelligent farmers.

**Another Child Burned.**  
Etowah, Ala., January 6.—(Special.)—Vivian, the pretty little three-year-old daughter of Mrs. Powers, a respected citizen, was fatally burned yesterday. Her parents left her alone in a room for a few minutes and when they returned they found her clothing in flames. Before the fire could be extinguished the child had sucked the flame down into her lungs and died within a few minutes.

**Miss Tutwiler's School.**  
Livingston, Ala., January 6.—(Special.)—The Alabama Central Female college, which experienced an entire loss of its building in the fire at Birmingham, is now again in the Presbyterian parsonage in this city. Miss Tutwiler has a plan on foot by which a new and greatly superior building will be erected on the site of the old one. The college is one of the most successful educational institutions in the state.

**Mr. Welsh's Probable Successor.**  
Montgomery, Ala., January 6.—(Special.)—Prominent railroad men here think that, as a result of the death of General Freight Agent Welsh, a strong effort will be made to remove the general freight department of the road from this city to New Orleans or Birmingham. In other words, they think this will furnish a good opportunity to renew the old fight along this line. A Louisville and Nashville official, speaking yesterday, however, believed the probability of the general office being removed was a very slim one. He acknowledged he believed a fight would be made, but he did not think it would be effective. Mr. F. G. Browder, Mr. Welsh's chief clerk, has been made general agent pro tem. His long experience in the office with Mr. Welsh and his constant fight for promotion have won Mr. Browder's friends here entertain the hope that he will be retained permanently as his old superior's successor.

**CHURCHILL'S ECLIPSE.**  
Why Lord Randolph's Brilliant Career Came Prematurely to a Close.

London, January 6.—Lord Randolph Churchill ceased to be regarded as a serious influence in English national affairs some time ago—long enough ago in these days of rapid political developments to bury any memory of his former fame. It is a strong testimony to the brilliance and efficacy of his former efforts in public life that Lord Randolph has never found himself forgotten. His strong personality and individuality had so impressed itself upon the public mind and imagination that any speech by him has always been eagerly read and eagerly discussed. But it is quite clear that the future intentions or possibilities of a statesman, who, only a few years ago, seemed to have the political ball at his feet, is a thing to be wondered at. It is a general belief that Lord Randolph would again be seen in the very front rank of his party, it is at least safe to assert that no man would have been so confident of his own future as he is now. He is a man of measure had the brilliant and erratic statesman suddenly renewed his career, and again taken his place as one of the party leaders. To put it shortly, while none knew what Lord Randolph's future would be, most were convinced that he could do great things had he the inclination or the opportunity.

It has become customary to ascribe Lord Randolph Churchill's long eclipse to his sudden resignation in 1886 of the post of chancellor of the exchequer and leader of the house of commons. But it is quite clear that a single mistake—assuming it to have been a mistake—of that kind would not result in such a long eclipse. It is a mistake to think that Lord Randolph's long eclipse was due to his resignation of the post of chancellor of the exchequer and leader of the house of commons. It is a mistake to think that a single mistake—assuming it to have been a mistake—of that kind would result in such a long eclipse. It is a mistake to think that Lord Randolph's long eclipse was due to his resignation of the post of chancellor of the exchequer and leader of the house of commons.

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deducted from their monthly pay. On Friday the miners here and at Reynoldsville went on strike, because of the discharge of a large number of miners at both places, and it is the opinion of many persons that the fire was of incendiary origin.

It is feared that the strike will continue through the winter, and that there will be great suffering and loss of persons as the miners are not prepared for a long struggle in midwinter.

**A LIVELY SESSION EXPECTED.**  
Tennessee Legislature Meets Today.

The Governorship Question.

Nashville, Tenn., January 6.—(Special.)—What a lively session the Tennessee legislature will be ready to perfect organization soon after assembling. The senate caucus has already selected Hon. Ernest Pillow for speaker, and Hon. James W. Jones to-night withdrew from the contest for speaker of the house, leaving the field clear for Hon. John A. Tipton, of Tipton county.

It is expected that the senate caucus will not expend much time in selecting candidates for the minor offices. If possible organization will be perfected tomorrow and Governor Turney will then send in his message and an adjournment will follow on Tuesday.

Tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock the democrats of both houses will meet in joint caucus and nominate Isham G. Harris for the United States senate, James A. Harris for controller of the treasury and E. B. Craig for treasurer. These are the present incumbents and have no opponents. The senate caucus will be held at 10 o'clock. The democratic members opposed to going behind the scenes. The republicans are claiming that the democrats are not to be trusted, and are willing to go to the investigation of the charges of fraud.

A conference of democrats was held to-night and a committee composed of Senator Scales, Representative Harris and Jones appointed to poll all the democrats and ascertain their exact feelings in the matter in order that a plan that can be successful may be decided on.

Probably the first bill introduced will be a bill providing for a contest over the election of governor. The plan proposed is to have the governor-elect hold office pending the investigation, but there is some democratic opposition to this plan, as some of the democratic members think Evans should be allowed to take the gubernatorial office because he received the most votes, and let Governor Turney be the contestant.

The polling of the democrats is for the purpose of ascertaining if enough votes can be had to control the senate and if they can a caucus will be held tomorrow night on the matter. The plan, as originally proposed, to hold Governor Turney in office, will be put through and the legislative session necessary for the purpose of the suit. This caucus, however, is not to be on the question of legislation, but on the question of throwing out the fraudulent votes cast by the democrats.

There is a great deal of talk to-night of Governor Turney being elected by the democrats. The republicans will caucus at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Mr. Evans arrived here to-day and a meeting of the republican state executive committee is announced for tomorrow afternoon.

**CUCKOOS ARE WAITING.**  
They Want to Hear from the White House Before Declaring.







## THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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## 10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., January 7, 1895.

## A Late Call.

It is a remarkable chapter in the development of current politics that The New York World presents in its Washington correspondence, reproduced elsewhere, concerning the recent visit of Senator David B. Hill to the white house.

No event of the past few months has created so much talk, and made the tongue of gossip and speculation more active, than this unexpected development of the new year. Of all of those whose relations with the president have been such as to make public the declaration of hostility between them and Mr. Cleveland, Senator Hill is the last with whom reconciliation seemed possible; not that the senior New York senator has not been ready to close the constantly widening chasm between himself and the president, as shown in his defense of Mr. Cleveland in the senate and of the administration on the stump in the recent New York campaign, but because the apparently studied defiance which controlled the attitude of the president to the senator from his own state, indicated relentless hostility and continued antagonism. The climax of indifference seemed to be reached when Mr. Cleveland became "a man without a home," rather than support, aid or abet the candidacy of Mr. Hill as the democratic nominee for governor of the state from which the president went to the white house.

Yet, if The World's correspondent is right, the president, humiliated, disgusted, mortified and distracted, turns to his bitterest enemy—to the man whose cause but a few months ago was the party's cause, deserted by Mr. Cleveland because Mr. Hill bore the face to have him lead him and the administration out of the wilderness of confusion.

As The World's correspondent puts it—and the policy of that paper has been pro-Cleveland and anti-Hill—the president having lost confidence in those who have posed as his advisers in the cabinet and in congress, and having been brought to a sad realization of the misinformation and the reckless advice under which he has acted, reaches for a new hand to lead him through the mist of bewilderment in which the last election left him.

To the first state dinner of the year Mr. Hill is invited and lest the call may appear perfunctory and formal Mr. Cleveland himself indites epistolary evidence of his desire to have him attend. The cabinet is notified that it must be on its good manners to the senator, and be particularly careful to loosen its knees to the man who for two years has been the special object of its contempt and neglect, for no other reason than that the giver-of-cabinet-portfolio disliked him. But down on its knees the cabinet went, burying its nose in the mellow plush of the white house, and throwing the tail of its shabby high in the air.

It was a beautiful spectacle—an occasion long to be remembered by the fortunate witnesses of the triumphal march of David.

It is earnestly to be hoped that Senator Hill will be able to pick up the pieces of the wreck of the last two years. He has been called late, however.

## What of 1896?

A correspondent who says he has been voting the democratic ticket for forty years, writes to ask The Constitution what sort of a declaration the democrats propose to make to the people in 1896.

The question is an embarrassing one. According to the old saying, we should never cross a river till we come to it—to which may be added the scriptural statement, "sufficient to the day is the evil thereof." Nevertheless, it is sometimes profitable to take stock of our possessions and to look forward to the consummation of such enterprises as may happen to have in hand. So it is in business, and so it has been and must be in politics. Men of ardent minds and fiery language are in the habit of impressing more or less sentimentality into politics, and it is a fair suggestion, all things considered. To the gifted orator belongs its familiar use, for without it his occupation would be gone.

Appeals to our patriotism are always in order, and we may dress these appeals in what fancy fabrics we choose. But patriotism stripped of its oratorical and editorial finery, is simply the business of looking after our larger interests and taking care of our institutions. We may rise above the lower degrees of selfishness, but it is not given to rise above that more exalted degree of selfishness which spurs us on to defend our liberties and our institutions.

So that, when all is said, there can be found nothing more intensely practical than politics. Running the parallel still closer to our every day concerns, the two great parties that have divided public opinion in one shape or another since the foundation of the government, may be compared to two rival concerns that are offering their wares to the public. The parallel may not be complete in all respects, but it runs close enough to the facts for all purposes of comparison and reflection.

At Chicago in 1892 the democratic leaders met to prepare the advertisement which was to inform the public what the party proposed to do if the people honored it with their confidence and approval so far as to authorize it to open its shop in the federal capital and permit it to clothe the government, left ragged and disreputable by the vendors of republicanism, with democratic principles. In its advertisement of principles the party declared that if it were permitted to undertake the job of managing the government, that management would be wholly in the interest of the people; that the republican doctrine of protection, which is unconstitutional, should be changed for a tariff for revenue only, which should supply all the money necessary to carry on the government economically; and that both gold and silver should be the standard money of the country, the republicans having threatened the seignior of the country by discarding silver as the unit of value and closing the mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

The people read this advertisement of principles, discussed it, pronounced it good, and proceeded to give the democrats entire control of the government. Lacking a few weeks, the democrats have had entire charge of the government for two years, and, at the end of that time they will lose control of congress. But two years is a long time if we measure it by the misery that has resulted from falling prices, shrinking values and the business and industrial depression that has overshadowed the people. What have the democrats done during this period of misery and distress to relieve the people? They have not only endorsed and affirmed the republican principle of protection, but they have gone farther than the republicans ever did in boldly levying a tax on the people for the sole profit and benefit of the sugar trust. Under the auspices of the party the single gold standard has been given the right of way in our system. All mitigating legislation has been repealed. A hundred millions have been added to the interest-bearing debt which the people will have to pay. Almost without exception every piece of vital legislation that has been adopted has been in the interest of the money sharks, in the interest of monopoly, and in the interest of the million manufacturers.

Therefore, when a correspondent, who has voted the democratic ticket for forty years, asks us what sort of a platform the democrats propose to put forth in 1896, we shall have to ask time for reflection—considerable time. If we were a jury, we should probably remain out a month and then bring in a sealed verdict. If we were a judge, we should reserve our decision.

The main question is, how can the democrats hope to prevail on the voters of the country to believe its pledges and credit its declarations, after two years of wholesale corruption, mismanagement and reckless disregard of the people's rights?

## Is Hanging Played Out?

A few years ago a murderer defiantly said: "Hanging is played out in this country." By some queer freak of justice he was hanged, but if he were living today his statement would be well supported by the statistics.

Last year we had 3,900 murders reported, and only 132 legal executions. This shows that our courts hang only one murderer out of every seventy-five.

With these facts before us, it is only a slight exaggeration to say that the death penalty in the United States has been practically abolished. The trouble is that we have too many legal technicalities in the way. The other day we gave our readers the story of a North Carolina case in which one Hall was released because one court held that he was in Tennessee when he shot and killed a man and another court held that he was in North Carolina. The decision was good law, but it was against justice and common sense. A New Jersey case is even worse. In that state Theodore Lambert murdered a man whose residence he was trying to burglarize. He was sentenced to be hanged December 13th, but the governor reprieved him until January 3d. Thereupon Lambert's counsel raised the point that the governor's reprieve operated as a complete release of the prisoner, and made him a dead man in the eyes of the law because he had been sentenced to be executed on a certain day in last December. On this ridiculous technicality a federal judge in Washington interfered with an order which will give Lambert at least another year of life, and his lawyer boasts that he will very likely regain his liberty.

The miscarriage of justice in such cases excites popular indignation and is frequently the cause of lynching. Here in Georgia our courts are endeavoring to expedite criminal justice by holding special terms, and it is probable that our penal code will be revised with a view to making justice swift as well as sure. This is what is needed in every state. So long as we hang only one in every seventy-five of our murderers, and allow them to escape upon such hair-splitting technicalities as were sustained in North Carolina and New Jersey we must expect mob violence.

## British Aggression in Venezuela.

As Venezuela is one of the Spanish-American countries expected to make a fine exhibit at our exposition, the latest phase of British aggression in that republic will be of interest to our readers. According to a New York Herald special from Lagunera, England has made a demand on Venezuela to withdraw her military outposts from upper Guiana. This threatens a large part of South America with British control, for as

soon as England gets undisputed possession of the mouth of the Orinoco she will be able to practically command more than a quarter of the whole continent, and in the course of a few years work great changes in the commerce and politics of at least three republics.

In a recent pamphlet entitled "British Aggression in Venezuela," the Monroe Doctrine on behalf of the Hon. William L. Scruggs, ex-minister to Venezuela, and at present the legal adviser of his legation at Washington, gives a clear and an admirably written review of the situation. From Mr. Scruggs's pamphlet we condense and quote the following: Venezuela owns a large portion of Guiana as the successor in title of Spain, while England owns another portion as the successor of Holland. The boundary between these two possessions is inferable from historic facts, but it has never been definitely fixed by treaty. Venezuela and Great Britain have been in dispute over the boundary for many years, and their diplomatic relations have been suspended since 1887. Our sister republic has invoked the good offices of Mr. Cleveland to induce the British to submit to arbitration, but England's invariable reply, as she continues to perpetrate more territory, is that there is nothing to arbitrate. The facts of history show that England acquired her title to her present holdings east of the Essequibo river by her treaties with Holland, but she never acquired title to any territory west of the river. Still, she has steadily pushed her outposts westward until they are now on the margin of the Orinoco, although she cannot show that any of the territory which she has invaded was ever in possession of Holland. England also sets up the untenable claim that a treaty with some native Indian tribes gives her the right to control this disputed area, but it is a settled fact in international law that the rights of the Indians were extinguished by the discovery and occupation of their country by the Spaniards.

After giving a full history of the matter, Mr. Scruggs says: From this review of the case it will be observed that, previous to the year 1880, Great Britain had not extended her occupancy beyond the Pomeroon, nor even intimated a purpose to lay claim to any territory beyond that river. Suddenly, in the latter part of that year, she made an attempt to extend her occupancy westward and southward as far as the mouth of the Pomeroon, whereof she had already declared the starting point of a frontier line, known as "the Schomburgk line." In 1884, she receded from this position, disclaimed the Schomburgk line, and advanced a new line, which became known as "the Aberdeen line," beginning near the mouth of the Pomeroon river. In 1884 she again removed the starting point of her line to the distance of twenty-nine miles west of the Pomeroon river, generally referred to as "Lord Granville's line." 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We are not handicapped by an expensive manufacturing organization, but are free to select at will from the best Clothing makers that have become famous from ocean to ocean. Our present stock is enriched with the latest productions of Brokaw Bros., Schloss Bros. & Co., Stein-Bloch Co., and many others whose names stand for all that is fashionable.

*Cads-Steel Co*

Last September we sent to Augusta from our Atlanta store about \$25,000 worth of Clothing, which included every single Garment that had been carried over from preceding seasons; and left this stock absolutely free from styles, colors and patterns not entirely in harmony with prevailing Fashions. We present to you now an assortment perfectly fresh and new.

Why our name is a household word among the wide-awake and economical. Read from our startling prices the unnecessary need of commenting on the dark methods of others! Read why we do the business without having to deviate from legitimate principles.

## Read The Reasons

Why, instead of discharging clerks, we are adding to our force; why the public flock to our doors with the fullest confidence--why every expectation is realized to its fullest extent; why it pays to shun the blatant bargains(?) of circus dealers!

Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, At about One-Third Former Prices. Sale Begins Tuesday 8 a. m. Closed Today to Finish Marking Down. Finest Coats, Finest Suits. Nothing Reserved. At about One-Third Former Prices. All Our Old Stock Went to Augusta. Nothing Here but Fresh Goods. Profit By it. Everything At about One-Third Former Prices.

## INCENTIVE FOR YOU TO COME HERE One-Third Former Prices! Like Burning Money Buying Clothing Elsewhere Wait For This Great Sale!

*THE COLOSSAL SALE STARTS TOMORROW, TUESDAY, AT 8 A. M. Suits, Overcoats and Underwear for Men and Boys will be sold at about one-third former prices.*

*The foregoing twenty-five words tell the story fully, and yet we pay for a whole page in order to amplify and emphasize. That is not extravagance; it's the impulse of liberal methods, without which a merchant might as well close his doors and retire.*

*If you read the following you will be amazed, and if you are appreciative you will make a quick visit to us. The preparations for the impending sale are great beyond precedent, and we will therefore keep closed today to finish the mechanical work of marking down, and to complete special arrangements for mutual convenience and protection.*

*Without taxing our imagination or your credulity we make the positive and sweeping statement that in scope, comprehensiveness and economical significance this trade event has never been surpassed since dealers with genius first strove for commercial supremacy. In a general sense we will lose thousands of dollars, and you will be the gainers thereby. The stress and exigency of the period make the sacrifice necessary, otherwise we would not deplete and demoralize our own bank account. Exaggeration is the dominant characteristic of so many advertisements that it is difficult for accurate advertisers to make a powerful appeal, consisting of pure truth, effective. Fact is, if Solomon were to come along today there are some Clothing stores he would never stop at from sheer disgust, because the proprietors would claim to be wiser than he was. It is a selfish interest we have in continually advocating a high standard in advertising. We strive to maintain it ourselves in order to make announcements valuable. When storekeeping is scientifically done there's no need to mislead people, no need to varnish over old stocks and no need to magnify goods or befool. This brief introduction reveals our mood, and should certainly command the attention of thoughtful people who don't care to have torpedoes exploded in their morning paper.*

## ALL VALUES POSITIVELY UNEQUALED Prices Cut To The Heart.

THE SALE BEGINS TUESDAY 8 A. M. SHARP!

YOU MAKE STORES, and just such stores as you want--by coming to those that serve you best. That accounts for the way you've taxed this store's service during our second holiday season. We've benefited by the experience as greatly as you have by the store. But today we bring you another proof of this store's betterment--an occasion for which we've planned and worked for months, with buyers to help who have had years of experience.

THE SALE BEGINS TUESDAY 8 A. M. SHARP!

It is probable that we hear of every really choice lot of Men's and Boys' Clothing that is offered by makers in this country. We are always in position to take any quantity if the other conditions are right. But no matter what the price we have no room for the shapeless, ill-made, low-grade goods that so many manufacturers fling together with unskilled labor.

*Cads-Steel Co*

Honest, well-made, well-finished Clothing, bought from reliable dealers by men who knew. We've been setting the price-pace for this city on Suits and Overcoats, better qualities, better styles, better variety for less money than anywhere else. But the counters must now be emptied and the prices are therefore cut about half of what they were.

Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, At about One-Third Former Prices. Sale Begins Tuesday 8 a. m. Closed Today to Finish Marking Down. Finest Coats, Finest Suits. Nothing Reserved. At about One-Third Former Prices. All Our Old Stock Went to Augusta. Nothing Here but Fresh Goods. Profit By it. Everything At about One-Third Former Prices.











**1/3 Off****Clothing Slaughtered**

We are fronting an epoch—a new era. A great trade and tariff revolution is developing. Experience teaches that systems of commerce are ever changing and incalculable. For long business has been chaotic and confused by the kaleidoscopic whirligig and vicissitudes of conflicting measures and policies. The atmosphere is hazy no longer. The Clothing horizon is clear and distinct. Even moss-backs and cave-dwellers have no excuse for doubts. Price revisions are imperative. Those dealers who have the gall and audacity to charge old figures would rob your purse and insult your intelligence. We have the pluck and the sense to rise to the occasion. All progressive buyers and sellers are aroused. The Cæsars of the Clothing realm have crossed the Rubicon. We are the first to interpret the signs of the times by organizing a sale that has never been paralleled in this country. Out-of-date competitors may sit helplessly and watch the new conditions operate, and decry with cranky talk what they are pleased to term the "alarming situation." We refuse to be quiet, we decline to drift, we shall not stagnate, but insist on being active and helping to adjust the new conditions. There's always hope for the courageous; embarrassment for the croakers. The spirit of this mammoth movement throbs and thrills with the blood of unbounded enthusiasm that is as contagious as it is genial and inspiring. Read the particulars.

**1/2 Off****Sale Begins at One O'Clock**

The store will be closed today until one o'clock in order to give us a chance to perfect facilities to quickly serve the crowds that are sure to respond to this exceptional invitation. Wrapping space must be increased, stocks arranged, counters cleared and new salespeople instructed. Nothing has been slighted that will tend to make the sale vigorous and successful.

**Sale Begins at One O'Clock**

Our prices are all marked in plain figures—Arabic numerals. Customers are not subjected to the inconveniences or disabilities of character mysteries when they scan the tags on our Clothing. Original prices are unchanged. All that is necessary is to deduct one-half or one-third, as the case may be. Under these accurate circumstances there can be no chance for deceptions or tricks.

**One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars**

WORTH OF

**Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats Sacrificed****Some at One-Half---Some at One-Third.****OUR BRAIN AND BLOOD ARE FULL OF THE SELLING IDEA!**

Desperate, terrific, gigantic reductions. The causes are valid and numerous. Primarily, the tariff. This feature has been shouted into your ears persistently and loudly. That's why we pass it without elaboration, notwithstanding its importance. Secondly, we want to make a cyclonic sweep of the present stock, in order to remodel the entire interior of our store. Carpenters are anxious to begin work, but they can't bulge now; we haven't room for them. The overpowering fact that is vital to you is that we have divided our complete stock and offer it to the public

At **33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub>** and **50%** Discount

This seems hard to believe when you remember that our position as manufacturers permits us to eliminate the middle man's profit and makes our regular prices from 10 to 20 per cent below the average retail rates. From those original prices we now make a clean, clear cut of 33 1-3 and 50 per cent. The bare statement is eloquent. The verification after investigation is persuasive and all-convincing.

**—THIS IS AN IMPRESSIVE TRUTH—**

We have been selling Clothing in Atlanta thirty years. There is pride and sentiment in this business. Certain principles have been and will always be involved so long as we continue to direct its affairs. Prominent among these basic principles is that we will never sell goods that we are not willing to warrant. Every Garment beneath this roof is fresh and perfect. Very few were carried over from last season, many received within the last twenty days. Don't suspect that because these discounts are so abnormal that they apply to old or shoddy stuff. That is not the case. Our patrons are too critical and discriminating for such an effort on our part, even if we were disposed to make it. To readers of this advertisement who don't know us we say: Our guarantee is as safe and sacred as that of any firm that ever existed, and we fully extend it on every Suit and Overcoat sold during this sale. If unsatisfactory bring it back and get your money. The foregoing is equivalent to a written agreement.

**EISEMAN BROS**WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Corner 7th and F Streets, N. W.ATLANTA, GA.  
15-17 Whitehall St.BALTIMORE, MD.  
Factory, 213 W. German St.

ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING IN THE SOUTH DEALING DIRECT WITH CONSUMER.

**NO BRANCH HOUSE IN THE CITY.****1/2 Off****1/3 Off**





## A WEEK OF PRAYER

It Will Be Observed in Atlanta, Commencing This Afternoon.

TWO MEETINGS TO BE HELD DAILY

An Important Meeting of the Evangelical Ministers' Association This Morning. Religious Work During the Fair.

Engaged people should bear in mind that we make a specialty of engagements, marriages, wedding cards and bridal presents. Call on us before supplying yourselves in these lines. J. P. Stevens & Bro., Jewelers, 41 Whitehall street.

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and for the same reason, don't allow others to deceive you—certain dealers will

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URINARY kidney and bladder troubles, gonorrhea, gleet, urinary diseases, cystitis, etc., quickly cured.

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Years of experience, with personal care and attention given to every case. All cases benefited, the majority of all cases permanently cured. No experiments. Question lists for male and female for 2c. stamp. Book for men for 4c. in stamps. Medicines sent in plain package by express. All correspondence is strictly confidential. Address.

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See that the twins are on each package.

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### TO BUYERS OF VEHICLES.

We are now better prepared to serve our customers than ever before. With increased capital, superior facilities, we are determined to merit the patronage of every vehicle buyer in this country. Thanking our friends for past favors and soliciting a continuance of same at our old stand.

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Glassware  
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To lower and lower levels.

Every economy that direct trade, thorough knowledge of the market and of the needs of the consumer made possible has been put into this stock.

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W. B. WILLINGHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 62 Gate City bank building, Atlanta, Ga.

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Constructors of Piping, Steam and Gas Fitting.  
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## RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of A Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.	
From Havana 6:45 am To Havana 6:45 am	
From Savannah 6:45 am To Savannah 6:45 am	
From Jacksonville 6:45 am To Jacksonville 6:45 am	
From Macon 6:45 am To Macon 6:45 am	
From Augusta 6:45 am To Augusta 6:45 am	
From Columbus 6:45 am To Columbus 6:45 am	
From Atlanta 6:45 am To Atlanta 6:45 am	
From New York 6:45 am To New York 6:45 am	
From Chicago 6:45 am To Chicago 6:45 am	
From St. Louis 6:45 am To St. Louis 6:45 am	
From Kansas City 6:45 am To Kansas City 6:45 am	
From Omaha 6:45 am To Omaha 6:45 am	
From Denver 6:45 am To Denver 6:45 am	
From Salt Lake City 6:45 am To Salt Lake City 6:45 am	
From Portland 6:45 am To Portland 6:45 am	
From Seattle 6:45 am To Seattle 6:45 am	
From San Francisco 6:45 am To San Francisco 6:45 am	
From Los Angeles 6:45 am To Los Angeles 6:45 am	
From San Diego 6:45 am To San Diego 6:45 am	
From Phoenix 6:45 am To Phoenix 6:45 am	
From Albuquerque 6:45 am To Albuquerque 6:45 am	
From Santa Fe 6:45 am To Santa Fe 6:45 am	
From El Paso 6:45 am To El Paso 6:45 am	
From Dallas 6:45 am To Dallas 6:45 am	
From Fort Worth 6:45 am To Fort Worth 6:45 am	
From Houston 6:45 am To Houston 6:45 am	
From New Orleans 6:45 am To New Orleans 6:45 am	
From Mobile 6:45 am To Mobile 6:45 am	
From Pensacola 6:45 am To Pensacola 6:45 am	
From Tampa 6:45 am To Tampa 6:45 am	
From St. Petersburg 6:45 am To St. Petersburg 6:45 am	
From Orlando 6:45 am To Orlando 6:45 am	
From Miami 6:45 am To Miami 6:45 am	
From Key West 6:45 am To Key West 6:45 am	
From Havana 6:45 am To Havana 6:45 am	

Following Train Sunday day only.

From New York 12:45 am To New York 12:45 am

From Chicago 12:45 am To Chicago 12:45 am

From St. Louis 12:45 am To St. Louis 12:45 am

From Kansas City 12:45 am To Kansas City 12:45 am

From Omaha 12:45 am To Omaha 12:45 am

From Denver 12:45 am To Denver 12:45 am

From Salt Lake City 12:45 am To Salt Lake City 12:45 am

From Portland 12:45 am To Portland 12:45 am

From Seattle 12:45 am To Seattle 12:45 am

From San Francisco 12:45 am To San Francisco 12:45 am

From Los Angeles 12:45 am To Los Angeles 12:45 am

From San Diego 12:45 am To San Diego 12:45 am

From Phoenix 12:45 am To Phoenix 12:45 am

From Albuquerque 12:45 am To Albuquerque 12:45 am

From Santa Fe 12:45 am To Santa Fe 12:45 am

From El Paso 12:45 am To El Paso 12:45 am

From Dallas 12:45 am To Dallas 12:45 am

From Fort Worth 12:45 am To Fort Worth 12:45 am

From Houston 12:45 am To Houston 12:45 am

From New Orleans 12:45 am To New Orleans 12:45 am

From Mobile 12:45 am To Mobile 12:45 am

From Pensacola 12:45 am To Pensacola 12:45 am

From Tampa 12:45 am To Tampa 12:45 am

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From Los Angeles 12:45 am To Los Angeles 12:45 am

From San Diego 12:45 am To San Diego 12:45 am

From Phoenix 12:45 am To Phoenix 12:45 am

From Albuquerque 12:45 am To Albuquerque 12:45 am

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The exceptional opportunities for general culture afforded by the capital of the United States render the CITY OF WASHINGTON, . . .

the most desirable location for a school for the daughters of refined people, and those opportunities are utilized to the utmost by the pupils of Norwood Institute, under the conduct of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Cabell, assisted by a corps of efficient instructors.

The distinguishing feature of Norwood Institute is the thoroughness of its preliminary training, and the care bestowed upon the education of the pupils in the most beautiful portion of Washington.

My Dear Mr. Cabell: I am sure Norwood Institute will continue to grow in public favor as the beneficent results it is accomplishing become more widely known. I am training my daughter, Mrs. Mico, received there, and I feel very sure that if parents who have daughters to educate will only inform themselves as to the advantages offered at Norwood the most abundant prosperity will come to this great enterprise of Mrs. Cabell. Very sincerely yours,

H. A. HERBERT.

Students may here pursue from beginning to end every branch of education and culture. They may prepare for any college, or for foreign travel, or they may pursue the advantages of Modern Languages, Music, Art and Education are offered. A special and complete course is given in Education and Physical Culture. The Modern Language are so taught as to be used with ease in the history and of each great nation are highest qualifications. And, best of all, no must come to produce a true woman of the world, and a true woman of the world.

Reference.—The chairman and members of the faculty of the University of Virginia.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY wrote on September 4th:

My Dear Professor Cabell: I take pleasure in uniting with Secretary Herbert in commending Norwood Institute. It has long been recognized as one of the best schools for young ladies in this city, and I am sure it will lose none of its reputation as long as you remain at its head. Yours truly,

J. G. CARLISLE.

After speaking of the Norwood Institute, Mr. Cabell, in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, said: "The Norwood Institute is a school for young ladies in this city, and I am sure it will lose none of its reputation as long as you remain at its head. Yours truly, J. G. CARLISLE."

Mr. Cabell, in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, said: "The Norwood Institute is a school for young ladies in this city, and I am sure it will lose none of its reputation as long as you remain at its head. Yours truly, J. G. CARLISLE."

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